

In THE
United States District Court
FOR THE

Southern District of Ohio

John J. Connelly
Clerk

United States of America,
Plaintiff

Honorable Sandra Beckwith
No Cr-1-02-168

✓
Paul Lalande
Defendant

Supplemental motion to
WITHDRAW PLEA

Comes now Paul Lalande, Pro Se, and having received legal material from the outside submits the following in support of his brief to withdraw his plea.

At the urging of his son defendant made notes after each attorney visit (2) and had court appearance. Defendant was told by his son that he thought this was necessary because defendant's physical condition was causing some lapses mentally. After consulting those notes defendant states the following.

At the initial attorney meeting defendant was preparing to go to trial in January 2004. Defendant specifically instructed his counsel not to grant any continuances to prosecutor Brinkman. It was explained to defendant that she was going on a vacation overseas and would be gone in October and November. Defendant reminded Counsel that she had 4 years to prepare this case and no continuance was to be granted. Meanwhile, defendant's health continued to decline.

In December, counsel visited defendant and stated "she must be getting soft in her old age but she's offered 30 months as a plea." He presented no paperwork at that time. Defendant flatly rejected the offer and asked if we were ready for trial in January. Counsel said, "I won't lie to you I gave her a continuance." Defendant was devastated. Defendant said he would get back to counsel later. Two days later defendant suffered a mild heart attack.

defendant's family urged him to take the plea despite his protestations of innocence as his cardiology advice was that treatment in the Bureau of Prisons would not be preventative and most likely a long delayed trial and the stress accompanying it could be lethal. Defendant informed counsel that he would take the plea and in fact requested an Alford plea. He was told this was impossible due to the fact the 3pts for Acceptance of Responsibility would be lost altering the sentence. The next morning at 3:00 AM defendant was awakened presumably to go to Court. Defendant didn't know why. Six and one-half hours later defendant saw his attorney at the US Courthouse. He had a plea agreement with him which he said promised the 30 months. He said the only calculator left open was Criminal History which he already possessed because the pre-trial department had completed it. In addition, Judge Beckwith is a former "state judge" and she knows how these things work. Just agree to the question is posed. "If you don't understand, ask me." Defendant did precisely that. The record probably doesn't reflect delays but my notes said there were several. When a prosecution witness recited a totally false statement of facts defendant urged his counsel to do something. Counsel said that was "Pro bono" and not to worry about it. Defendant, however, was so upset by these statements that he sent a corrective statement of facts to the Court, the prosecution and his counsel.

Defendant's health continued to decline. A trip to FMC Lexington, as well as FMC Devens followed. In addition, defendant would like to add to the record, (because it is not contained in his medical records sent from FMC Devens) that his surgery was not just for a "single hernia" as the Court was told, but a strangulated intestine which the surgeon informed Dr. Howard (at the BOP) if he had delayed much longer serious heart damage could have resulted from the condition. After the operation the surgeon asked, "How did you endure this for so long?" Unfortunately lengthy that brings us up

to date on the fact.

At no defendant's position that not only did he not knowingly enter into this plea but was hoodwinked by prosecutor Brunkman. Secondly that prosecutor Brunkman knowingly offered this mendacity with full intention of poisoning the probation department with statements she knew were untrue.

US v Goldberg submits four grounds for which a plea may be withdrawn:

1) Length of time: Defendant immediately corrected the statement of fact which should have preserved his rights. In addition defendant's physical and mental condition did not permit his clear thinking in order to file a formal notice.

2) Grounds present at earlier time: They were and defendant conceded them as he was physically and mentally ill.

3) The circumstances underlying the Plea entry: This was explained above in detail.

4) Potential prejudice to the government: There is now as they waited four years to bring this indictment. Defendant would also like to point out that if Ms Brunkman thought she had no much evidence and since she states these offenses were allegedly committed while defendant was on parole then why didn't she seek to have him incarcerated?

U.S. v Goldberg, (862 F2d 101, 6th)

Basically a plea must be withdrawn when it is clear from the record that a material element of the plea agreement was not fully disclosed by the USA at the hearing where the plea was adopted U.S. v Roberts, 540 F2d 999 U.S. v Brady 25 Fed. 747

Finally in U.S. v Pimentel (932 F2d 1029) ... we are quite troubled by the escalating number of appeals from convictions based on guilty plea in which the appellant claims he was unfairly surprised by the severity of the sentence. If the Government

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wants to recommend sentences in their plea bargains
pursuant to Fed Crim R 11(e)(1)(B) or (c) defendants
plea would be informed and all of these appeals
unnecessary. Given

Defendant pays the Court to withdraw his plea
or to enforce that which was promised.

Paul LaLonde, Pro Se

Certificate of Service's

I, Paul LaLonde, Pro Se have caused a true
copy of this brief to be submitted to the AUSA
at 221 East 4th Street, Suite 400, Cincinnati,
OH 45202 by the Grant County Detention
Center this 1st day of July 2006

Paul LaLonde, Pro Se